REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,188.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 12½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	February 24	Leave Colombo	March 4
" Calicut	" 27	" Negapatam	" 6
" Mangalore	" 28	" Pondicherry	" 10
" Cannanore	" 28	" Madras	" 11
" Tellicherry	" 29	" Coconada	" 13
" Calicut	" 29	" Vizagapatam	" 14
" Beypore	" 29	" Bimlipatam	" 15
	March 1	" Gopalpore	" 15a
" Cochin	" 1	" False Point	" 16
" Alleppey	" 2	" Kedgeree	" 17
Arrive CALCUTTA	" 7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872.		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
" Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	8	" Bushire	22
" Muscat	8	" Linga	27
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Bunder Abbas	29
" Linga	12	" Muscat	29
" Bushire	14		April.
" Fao	16	" Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	4
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to KURRACHEE every FRIDAY from January 26th, at NOON.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,631 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the

15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 24TH FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, no. exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class	Rs. 500	Second Class	Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Erato	1492 tons, to sail	10th	March,
Virago	1809 "	25th	"
Como	1360 "	30th	"
Palermo	1600 "	31st	"
Urbino	1535 "	7th	April.
Othello	3000 "	12th	May.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£17	£11	
Suez	22	17	8	
Port Said	23	24	9	
Alexandria	23	24	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DOVERCOURT, from London, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Steam-ship HUTTON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons and 600 H.P.; Captain C. A. White), will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CALEDONIAN (2,172 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Books, Wearing Apparel, &c., &c., at Byculla, close to the Fitzgerald Hotel.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd February, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Effects of a deceased Gentleman, comprising glassware, liquor and cruet frames, plated spoons and forks, table and dessert knives and forks, bread basket, breakfast and dinner services, &c., and carved blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing and dining-room, sofa, side, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation, reclining, and sofa couches, camp cots, hat and book stands, chiffoniers, whatnot-, drawing-room, folding, easy, with and without arm chairs, sideboard, screens, table ornaments, pictures, a lady's dressing table, with mahogany glass, camp cot with bed and pillow, an eight-day clock, a lot of valuable wearing books, wearing apparel, such as coats and trousers, waistcoats, collars, and flannel sleeping suits, &c., bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen 2½ and 4 1/4 lbs. Tins Australian Butter, quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd Feb., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Price Goods, Twist, &c.

11 bales Grey Shirtings.
6 " " Domestics.
5 cases Prints.
3 " Dhoties.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Oilman Stores, Fragrant Perfumery, and Confectionery, by the well-known makers G. F. Coward & Co., of London.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, the Invoices of the undermentioned Oilman Stores and Perfumery, just landed per s. s. Ada:—

OILMAN STORES.—Containing Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles and sauces, French capers, olives, tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies, currants, figs, raisins, prunes, tapioca, barley, oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, essences, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY.—Consisting of assorted essences in cut stoppered bottles, essences of peppermint, ginger, aromatic vinegar, lavender water, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Macassar pomade, hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, assorted tooth pastes and shapes, sozidine powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, balsam copaiba, brandy bitters, smelling salts, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, cod liver oil, &c. &c.,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Japanese Lilies.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Duchess Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,940 tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares:

To LIVERPOOL	£45
" SUEZ	£30
" MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S.S. CALEDON, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO at once.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

S. S. ORLANDO.

OWING to NATIVE HOLIDAYS the DEPARTURE of this STEAMER is unavoidably POSTPONED until the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board before 11 A.M. on that date.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned are appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned, in the Firm of ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co., which commenced in January 1870, CEASED from and after the 19TH FEBRUARY 1872, and NOT from and after 31st DECEMBER 1871, as mentioned by the said Firm on 19th inst.

FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY C. WADIA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Undersigned INVITES all persons who keep on hand a STOCK of one or more of the VARIOUS ARTICLES used by Railway Companies, to REGISTER THEIR NAMES (with Address) in this Office, giving particulars of the class of article dealt in. This will enable him promptly to apply for a quotation of prices at any time the Company may require to purchase.

Parties who are merely Dealers or Brokers, keeping no Stocks, need not apply.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st February 1872.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow "THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. Kerr, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-DROPS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled; of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, at, per pair,

Rs. 4-8, 5, 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 56, 60, 65, 70, and 75.

JEWELLERY, of every description, on sale, by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Mango tosture, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have admitted Mr. HIRJEE ARDASEER DADY a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY C. WADIA in our Firm CEASED on the 31st DECEMBER 1871.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,
Who'esale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PEKIN, ADA, and HUTTON, have been SOLD. The latter Steamer is nearly due.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent for Messrs. Jas. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SOHABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will be entitled to Premium of Rs. 53-4, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD at exposed PUBLIC SALES in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL of 1,000 Tons, to be Tonnage Measurement, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the Cape of Good Hope, of ten non-military INSANES, who will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention to the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

2. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary), and her Agent will be required to state on what date the Vessel will be ready for sea; the provisions, &c., shipped for the Insanes being subject to the usual survey, and the Insanes to be victualled on the scale included in the last revised Articles of Agreement and allowed to Invalids.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, and a baking apparatus sufficient for the supply of fresh bread to be provided together with the materials for making the bread rations.

4. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Insanes in England.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. All tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, and pro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MUCH inquiry for New Bank of Bombay and Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	690
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ists. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	459

LAND COMPANIES.

4,600	7,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,420
6,000	150	all	-	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
150	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	345

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
.....	£20	109-1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£10	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	1500 s	Albert Mills Co	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,190
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
200	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	850
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,810
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,190
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,325
680	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,240
300	3,000	1,100	75ds.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	870
250	3,000	550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200ds.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	125ds.	Bombay Press Co	2,030
200	500	all	50ds.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
200	2,0 0	1,500	200 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,000
2,000	400	350	62 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	630
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
150	2,0 0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,103
250	4,000	1,200		Broach Cotton Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	30
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	100	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 3d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	100 to 1 0½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent, of 1872.	101½ to 101½
Four per cent	98¾ to 99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	58

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	0 0
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	193
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th Feb. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,810	5	9
Merchandize	113,742	3	9
Earth Trains	1,199	0	0
Electric Telegraph	743	0	0
Total Rs.	1,61,494	9	6

Corresponding week in February 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	44,516	14	11
Merchandize	58,549	11	7
Electric Telegraph	521	15	2
Total Rs.	1,03,588	9	8
Increase	57,905	15	10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21st FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st February, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th February, 1-53 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st February, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st February, 12-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 9 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th February, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th February, 7-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 17 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Russia, 21st February, 2-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 29 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th February, 11-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 h urs 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 20 h to 9 P.M. of the 21st February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 28	0 5
,, Galle	19 6	3 16
,, Kurrachee	0 42	0 6
,, Madras	0 44	0 15

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st Feb., 1-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th Feb., 1-53 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 21st Feb., 1-16 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th Feb., 10-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 21st Feb., 2-56 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

WURDAH, 21st Feb, 11-45 A.M.—Office opened to-day.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	£3 15s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 50 and Calcutta Port charges
Maritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Salsette	Dark	Greenock, Sept. 15.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Feb. 15.
	Gorun (s)	Nacoda	Mandvee, Feb. 19.
	Tagus (s)	Glover	Newcastle, Jan. 6.
	Asiana	Hardwin	Liverpool, Sept. 30.

The steamer Oorun, Nacoda, to Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Red Gauntlet, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 17 City of Cambridge (s) ..Smith ..... —, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 17 Delhi (s) ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Undaunted, 71 bales cotton, Remington and Co.
Bella Maria, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Astarte, ,000 bundles coir yarn, Premjee Runchord.
Durham s), 13 bales hides, Woomer Hoosen; 500 bundles galls, Curimbhoy Versey; 150 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 100 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund; 30 bales hemp and 20 bales wool, Hurry Thackersee; 50 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.
Derby (s), 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 1 case shawls, E. L. Southern & Co.
Hindoostan (s), 190 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Orlando (s), 1,351 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.; 58 bales cotton, Charles Herring and Co.; 67 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.
Peshawur (s), 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 170 bales cotton, Dyall Ruttonsey; 70 bales hemp and 6 bales jute, N. Bomanjee; 144 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.
Red Gauntlet (s), 1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 213 bales cotton, King and Co.
Prince Leopold, 2,18 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 2 cases deer horns, W. Nicol and Co.; 9 bales ganza, Mahomed Moosa; 1 case sham cloth, S. Sobharam; 28 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Peshawur (s), 9 bales hides, Ruzubally Aliraza; 1 bale hides, E. F. Mahomed; 16 packages jumalgota, Cassumbhoy Mowjee; 42 cases mother or pea'shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Hindoostan (s), 310 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.
Ivanhoe, 500 bundles galls, Ludha Verjee.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. Casson and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

North Tyne (s), 400 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co.; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinnie & Co.; 985 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
North Tyne (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 51 cwts. sandalwood, R. Habibbhoy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

						Rs.	A.	P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4	6	0
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	7	0
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	5	6
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6	6
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	7	0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	15	0
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5	2	0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5	0	0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5	11	0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5	10	0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	13	0
850	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	13	0
1,000	,,	,, T. Cloths (P.E.)	29 ,,	24 ,,	3½ lbs.	2	2	0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	29 ,,	24 ,,	4 lbs.	2	6	0
4,000	,,	,, Jaccomets	45 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2	8	0
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2	0	0
1,500	,,	Coloured Gowns	38 ,,	12 ,,		1	12	0
1,500	,,	,,	40 ,,	10 ,,		1	12	0
2,000	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		3	9	0
5,000	,,	White Mulls	40 ,,	29 ,,	Rs. 2	17	03	11 0

COTTON

100	candies	New Dhollerah (20th May)	...	...	Rs. 369
100	,,	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	...	...	,, 294-95
250	,,	,, ,, ,,	...	...	,, 292-94½
25	,,	,, Oomrawuttee ,,	...	...	,, 271
100	,,	,, Akote ,,	...	...	,, 275
28	,,	,, ,, (full-pressed)	...	...	,, 278
100	,,	,, Hinguughaut (ready)	...	...	,, 295
125	,,	,, Kurkee (ready)	...	...	,, 278
25	,,	,, Khandeish (ready)	...	...	,, 257
25	,,	,, Surat (ready)	...	...	,, 273
125	,,	Old Cutch ,, !	...	...	,, 219-21

YARNS.

10	bales	Coloured,	No. 40	...	... As. 14½
10	,,	Orange	,, 40	...	,, 14 9/16

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Warner, Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.
Lamb, Offg. Inspecting Vety. Surgeon, Bombay Army, on duty, from Poona.
Healy, Vety. Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hore, Captain, 39th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 21.

Young, Captain, 39th Regiment, to join, to Ferozepore.]

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troop-ship Serapis on the 6th proximo:—

Surg. E. L. Hefferman, 1-19th Foot.
Asst. Surg. C. M. Crystal, Medical Staff.
Asst. Surg. A. L. Brown, Medical Staff.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 19th February, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Staff—Lieut -Col. Maude, from 20th to 24th Feb. 1872, inclusive, Divisional leave.

With reference to Division Order No. 83 of this day's date, Maj. Mallaby, general duty, Poona, will perform the duties of Lieut.-Col. Maude, Depy. Judge Adv. P. D. A., during that officer's absence.

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. General of Hospitals B. T., Asst. Apothecary Dodd, who arrived from Secunderabad, is directed to proceed to Bombay, at the public expense, for the purpose of taking over medical charge of 1 officer and 17 men of H. M.'s 76th Regiment and proceeding with them to Secunderabad.

The detail is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 21st inst. from England, and Mr. Dodd will on arrival report himself to the Depy. Inspr. Genl., Bombay Medical Service, at the Presidency.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, February 15.)

Mr. F. S. Melvill, Commr., Rawulpindee division, on his return from the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Commr. and Supt. of the Jullundhur division.

Lt.-Col. T. W. Mercer, Deputy Commr., from the Kangra to the Jullundhur district.

Major E. H. Paske, Offg. Commr., Jullundhur division, will revert to the charge of the Kangra district on being relieved by Mr. F. S. Melvill.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 16th Jan. 1872, directing Surg. C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to take over medical charge of the details of troops now in the station from Surg. G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, that officer's regt. being about to proceed to Edwardesabad.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 2nd Oct. 1871, directing Lt. E. Lloyd, 2nd Squad. Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. Money.

Dated 14th Nov. 1871, making the following temporary arrangements:—Lt. E. A. Money, 1st Squad. Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Blake, proceeded on leave. Lt. E. Lloyd, 2nd Squad. Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. Money.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 26	...	4 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 23	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Mar. 1	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Feb. 27	...	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Mar. 12	...	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 18	...	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 5-30 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 12th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 2 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Feb. 26	Friday	July 26
,,	Mar. 4	,,	Aug. 2
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 23
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 8	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 30
,,	May 6	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 28
Friday	,, 31	,,	Nov. 4
,,	June 7	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 28	,,	Dec. 2
,,	July 5	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Tuesday	Feb. 27	Monday	Aug. 26
,,	Mar. 12	,,	Sept. 9
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 23
,,	Apr. 9	Tuesday	Oct. 8
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 22
Monday	May 6	,,	Nov. 5
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 19
,,	June 3	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 17
,,	July 1	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 15		1873.
,,	,, 29	,,	Jan. 14
,,	Aug. 12		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Tuesday	Mar. 12	Monday	Sept. 23
,,	Apr. 9	Tuesday	Oct. 22
Monday	,, 29	,,	Nov. 19
,,	June 3	,,	Dec. 17
,,	July 1		1873.
,,	,, 29	,,	Jan. 14
,,	Aug. 26		

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—February 20th, at No. 7, Love Lane, Bombay, the wife of W. T. H. Brown, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—February 15th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Captain William C. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
DACOSTA—February 10th, at Rurnesh, the wife of W. DaCosta, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BERESFORD—QUINTON—February 15th, at St. John's Church Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, John S. Beresford, Esq., C. E., to Lizzie, third daughter of William Quinton, Esq., Enniskillen, Ireland.

DEATH.

FERRIS—February 13th, at Soorie, Beerbhoom, George William Ferris, son of Dr. G. Ferris, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, H. M.'s Forces, Bengal, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

IT will be seen from our special telegram that Lord Northbrook, the Under-Secretary for War, has been appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India in succession to Lord Mayo.

THERE IS one feature of the question of the re-settlement of the Land Revenue which has now commenced in some parts of this Presidency which those who advocate a very great enhancement of the old rates appear to leave quite out of sight. This is, that the ryot, who must be somehow taken into consideration, is not a machine, a mere lay figure to be decked out at will in a beautiful suit of figures, which when complete can be styled "A System of Financing to save India from the Twaddlers;" but a man of flesh and blood, of passions and prepossessions, and anything but logical when a too rigid application of a syllogism affects him personally. It is easy for Mr. Knight—we depart somewhat from journalistic etiquette in mentioning the name of an anonymous writer, but the journals which he edits have such terribly long names, and we really think from internal evidence that the Editor likes seeing his name in print—it is easy for Mr. Knight to make his little sum somewhat in this form—x = the number of seers of corn a rupee would buy thirty years ago—y the number of rupees the ryot paid therefore, if $\frac{x}{n}$ equals the number of seers a rupee will buy now, it is no enhancement of the revenue for the ryot to pay $n\,y$ for the next thirty years. The illogical Bapoo replies that his rent may have been fixed thirty years ago, but now in the year of grace 1872 he pays y, and he does not see why in 1873 he should have his rent multiplied by n. Bapoo does not read the *Indian Statesman*, nor is it given to him to find out how well off he is—*si sua bona norit*—by deductions drawn from the figures of the *Indian Economist*; and, if you tell him how much worse off his grand-father was under Maratha and Mussulman rule, he will only answer that the English Sirkar cherishes the ryot. We are afraid, too, that were it explained to him that he is displaying an absurd want of common sense in preferring a small rent, that he would cultivate better if he paid more, and that after all the difference only goes to the Bunnia, he would still dislike to have his rent doubled or trebled. Now it is the interest of every Government, and more especially of a Foreign Government, to keep the mass of the people, and especially the land-owning classes, contented; and raising rents suddenly to double or treble their present amount, whatever excellent reasons and precedents there may be for so doing, is by no means a speedy method of enlisting their affection in our support. The whole question is one of expediency. A moderate enhancement may be necessary and safe, and we quite agree that as far as the landholders are concerned an Income-tax is a bad tax, as an enhancement of the land revenue to an amount which would double any Income-tax in profits from land would irritate such tax-payers less than any other direct mode of taxation, and such moderate enhancement may be justifiable on the ground that the cost of administration and the public debt have unfortunately increased with terrible rapidity since the original assessment. But the increase should be governed strictly by the fair wants of Government, and not by the calculations of theorists as to what is the proper amount of rent the occupiers of the land should pay.

The writers who are always insisting on the danger the Income-tax brings to the popularity of our rule seem to fancy that no enhancement of the land revenue can be equally dangerous. It is nevertheless indisputable than any such increase of the land revenue as that proposed by the extreme theorists would cause deep discontent and, probably, actual resistance to the imposition in many parts of the country. Whatever may have been the original relations of the State as landlord and the cultivators as tenants, for a whole generation the latter have been taught to consider themselves proprietors of the soil subject to the payment of what may or may not be a mere quit-rent. Such a lesson is very easily learnt, but the idea conveyed by it is one which it is extremely difficult to root out of the ryot's mind. To suddenly double or treble the rent on grounds, however logical, yet still incomprehensible to the cultivator, must appear to him an act of gross oppression on the part of "the Sirkar," and it must be remembered that such an act really does affect the mass of the population, which an Income-tax properly administered never could. Unless actual open disturbances resulted we should probably hear less of the evil results of any such assessment as the theorists advocate than we do of the Income-tax, because the class it would affect is one that does not write to newspapers, and is so involved with a sense of the omnipotence of Government, that, however deeply it might inwardly resent what appeared to be oppressive, it would never express its resentment in words. (The only complaints of our assessment we see in the native papers refer to the districts of the Southern Konkan, where the land is almost entirely in the hands of Brahmins, who hold it on the Khote tenure or sub-let it to the actual cultivators.)

To sum up in a few words the plan we should like to see followed:—We would recommend that the new assessments be as liberal as possible, the increased cost of administration and necessities of Government being the basis to go on in reckoning the necessary increase, rather than calculations either as to the relative value of the present and former assessment when rendered in produce, or as to the real amount of rent the land would bear; and the assessment should be fixed if possible at such a rate as to provide for local wants without further vexatious taxation of cultivation in the shape of Income-tax, local fund, or other cesses.

The non-cultivating classes, the traders, Government employés, and the rapidly increasing class of those employed in the learned professions of law and medicine, are the classes who are specially interested in the maintenance of our rule. While this is, of course, no reason for taxing them unfairly, it does away with the "disaffection" argument raised against all direct taxation, if confined to these classes. Because the number of these persons happens to be limited and the proceeds of direct taxation comparatively small, we see no reason why the primary rule of taxation that all subjects should contribute as far as possible equally towards supporting the burden of the State should be relaxed in favour of the most wealthy and to the prejudice of the cultivating class, which is, as all are agreed, wretchedly poor.

It may amuse our readers, who may happen to speculate on the comparative benefits of European and native rule, to hear of the class legislation that prevails in Kutch, a native State of the purest water, or that did prevail there until the last month. For the last hundred years or so a feud has existed between the Bunia-Bhattia, and Borah communities, and the former, being all-powerful in influence with the Raos of Kutch, obtained a decree that no Borah was, upon any account, to ride on horseback! This may seem funny enough, but it has been no joke to the unhappy Borahs, for, did any one of them presume to get outside a beast, he was summarily pulled off and cast into prison; and more particularly was the point pressed against them at their marriage processions, which the watchful tyranny of their Hindoo fellow-subjects forced to take place without even a horse in the company. This state of things could possibly exist only just as long as the Borahs chose to put up with it. After remonstrances and complaints, all made in vain, a number of them resolved to emigrate in a body, and thus attracted the notice of the Political Agent to their grievances. The result has been that the Rao, who is a sensible, well-intentioned Prince, has at length determined to repeal the obnoxious law. It is not quite so difficult to get a new law in Kutch as to pass one through the Legislature here or at home. A proclamation has been issued annulling the Borah disability-to-ride-on horseback law, and threatening pains and penalties to any one who may venture to molest a Borah on a horse. To give effect to this a procession has been organized in the towns where the animosities between the two parties have been at the highest pitch, in which the Borahs have been mounted and paraded about to prove that the new order is a fact. The Bunias are bitterly hostile to the innovation, and complain that it is even contrary to their religion. Surely Hindoos are the most truly religious people under the sun. Anything new, anything they don't like, is certain to outrage a religious custom of theirs!

A corre

(the winner of the Viceroy's Cup in Calcutta), and "Bridesmaid," 10st. 2lb. I fear the weight will tell on the latter on this deep course, and the probability is she will have to lower her flag to "Partisan"; but I should not like to stand against her. The remainder, I think, will find themselves in too good company.

The next race is the "Maiden Galloway's Plate," for which four or five will start, and will consist of the following:—Kulbari, Sweet Briar, the Cob or Bijou, or both, and Mamelukе. I think the winner will turn up in Mamelukе, the winner of the Maiden Galloway's Plate in Poona, with one of Major Crosbie's or Sweet Briar second.

The other two races on the first day are for Waler and Arab hacks, and close this evening. There are several of our well known gentlemen riders on the course daily, but, as the horses are at present dark, I will not venture an opinion on their merits, but in calculating their chances I would advise your readers to look quite as much to the rider as the horse.

I will not say anything of the remaining days' racing at present, as we shall all be able to calculate more certainly after the first day, but, if time serves, I promise you a few lines on Friday.

GREY LEG.

BOMBAY RACES.

To-Day.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—4-20 P.M.

	yrs.	st.lb.
Pestonjee Cowasjee, Hackney	4	8 4
H. H. Aga Khan's b h Jairam, Syed	5	9 3
Mr. Abdoola's b a c Uhlan, Challoner	4	8 11
Lord Probyn's b h Anarchy, Bowen	5	8 12

THE BYCULLA CUP.—4-40.

Ali Abdoola's b h The Earl, Challoner	aged	9 10
H. H. Aga Khan's g h Maharaj, Cassim	aged	9 3
H. H. Aga Khan's g h Silver tail, Syed	5	9 5
Major Crosby's g h Nonpareil, Hackney	5	9 5
Ali Abdoola's b h Sunbeam, Hastings	aged	9 10

THE FORBES' STAKES.—5-0.

Ali Abdoola's c Australian colt Satellite, Comer	3	7 5
Major Probyn's b Australian g Middy, Challoner	5	8 1
H. H. Raja of Vizianagram's b Australian horse Partisan, Bowen	5	9 9
Mr. Joseph's b m Bridesmaid, W. Brewtey	5	10 2
Mr. K. Mackenzie's b a m g, Aspinall	4	8 2
Major Crosbie's b w g Pretender, Rowjee	aged	9 10
Major Crosbie's b w g Lord Lyon, Hackney	aged	9 3

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.—5-20.

Meer Akbar Ali Khan, b a g Sweet Briar, W. Brewtey	aged	9 2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a g Clipper, Syed	4	8 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a g Kulbs Ali, Cassim	aged	9 7
Major Crosby's c a g The Cob, Hackney	aged	9 6
Major Crosby's b a g Bijou, Rowjee	aged	9 4
Abdool Raymon's c a g Mamelukе, Emaum	5	8 13

THE HACK STAKES.—5-40.

Ali Abdoola ns b a g Promised Land, Captain Stack	aged	10 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b aus Oozra, Mr. Elliot	aged	10 0

THE ARAB HACK STAKES.—6-0.

Captain Charles' g a h Sirmout, Owner	aged	10 7
Mr. A. ——'s b a h Brigand, Mr. Elliot	5	10 0
Major Probyn's g a h Hiphinstone, Owner	aged	10 7

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Last week there were in all 692 new suits filed in the Small Causes Court.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Dhuna Mowjee to receive five stripes for stealing a copper pot belonging to a man named Narayen Ramchunder.

ACCIDENT.—Hurry Wittoo, a labourer, employed in a quarry at Sewree, had his left leg broken on Tuesday by a heavy stone falling on it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AHMEDABAD TRAINING COLLEGE.—Six months' leave on private affairs has been granted to Mr. Pitambardas Tribhowandas, late mathematical teacher, Ahmedabad Training College.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Chinch Bunder in a house belonging to Pursoo Ookur and Rowa Dewsee. The fire was soon put out. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 450.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, has successfully passed his examination in the Guzerathi language before the Examination Committee.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Tuesday last, a Mahomedan girl named Rhymotee fell from a window of the second storey of a house in the native town. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On Tuesday the Parsee residents of Surat offered public prayers in the fire-temple of Dadabhoy Mody as a thanksgiving for the restoration to health of H.R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THEFT BY A CHINAMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Chinaman was charged with stealing a blanket belonging to the P. and O. Company, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Goolbaj Dheyraj and another were charged with committing an assault against the person of Allybhoy Sulleymanjee, and were each fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of forty days' imprisonment.

TARDY JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS.—A native paper states that great delay occurs in passing decisions in suits filed in the mofussil civil courts, whether they be regular courts or Small Causes Courts; and consequently people are much dissatisfied with this tardy dispensation of justice.

THE CENSUS.—Last night from 10 to 12 the police were engaged in collecting information with regard to those persons who have no houses to live in, such as vagrants, beggars, fakeers, beragees, and others, who generally sleep on the Esplanade and other places. This morning they will collect the Census forms distributed among the public.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ST. GEORGE."—A well-attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening last at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on the occasion of the installation of Brs. C. A. Langley, Senior Warden, as Master for this year of Lodge "St. George," reputed to be the most influential Lodge in the presidency. The District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Br. Gibbs, the Past District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Taylor, and other high Masons were present. The installation ceremony was conducted by the District Grand Master, ably assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, the immediate Past Master of the Lodge. Wor. Bro. Langley then invested his officers with the jewels of their respective offices. The principal offices have been conferred as follows:—Bro. C. A. Winter, Senior Warden; Bro. I. B. Lyon, Junior Warden; Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Treasurer; Bro. Gordon Tomkins, Secretary, &c.

THERE IS SOMETHING IN A NAME AFTER ALL.—On Monday Mr. Amiroodin, pleader, appeared before Mr. Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhiday, Subordinate Judge of Nassick, and applied for the removal of attachment against the property of one Motichund Khoobchund, situated at Oomergaum. It appears that a Bombay firm in Bombay a short time ago obtained a judgment in the High Court against three persons, one of whom was Khoobchund Motichund. That decree was forwarded for execution to the Subordinate Judge at Nassick, who attached the property of the abovenamed Motichund Khoobchund on the application of one Dyal Hirjee, holding a power of attorney from the European firm in Bombay. Mr. Amiroodin on behalf of his client Motichund contended that as his name did not appear on the record as a defendant his property could not be attached. On the other side it was contended that Khoobchund Motichund and Motichund Khoobchund were one and the same person, and evidence was offered to establish that fact. Mr. Amiroodin in reply argued that the evidence was not admissible inasmuch as the tendency of such evidence would be to alter the High Court decree in a material point, which this Court had no power to do. The Subordinate Judge advised the Hindoo, who represented the firm, to make an application for an amendment of the decree to the High Court by substituting the name of Motichund Khoobchund for that of Khoobchund Motichund, and the matter was allowed to stand over till 3rd April next on payment of the costs of the day to the applicant.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain S. Dark, arrived yesterday from Greenock (September 15th) with a cargo of 1,860 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
10 18 m	2 8	Thursday 22	4 45 m	2 3
11 8 a	5 2		5 28 a	5 3
11 56 m	5 10		5 15 m	2 3
11 38 a	5 9	Friday 23	5 5 a	5 8
11 33 m	4 1		5 46 m	3 10
.....	.....	Saturday.. .. 24	6 41 a	6 1
0 6 m	5 2		6 14 m	4 7
0 6 a	4 8	Sunday 25	6 11 a	6 2
0 32 m	6 5		6 42 m	3 3
0 41 a	5 0	Monday..... 26	6 44 a	6 0
1 0 m	6 5		7 15 m	5 9
1 19 a	5 3	Tuesday..... 27	7 19 a	5 7
1 28 m	6 1		7 53 m	6 9
1 53 a	5 2	Wednesday .. 28	7 55 a	4 9

Full Moon—26th, 8h. 46m., p.m.

HIGH COURT.—22ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ganeshi, widow, v. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Ministry and Fletcher—Part heard.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Methebai, widow, v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao P.; Macfarlane and Skipsey; and Dallas and Lynch.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Sitlhe and another v. Moorar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

280-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadhowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Narayen Sunt jee v. Chunajee Sewram and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

132-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Eduljee v. Nanabhoy Jewanjee—G. J. Mody.

THERE ARE HATS AND HATS AND "TILES" AND "TILES."

We have just heard a good story, but we have a flicker of a suspicion that it is better than it is veracious. A young man of colour, whose knowledge of English was not extensive, but comprised several of its choicest slang expressions, happened to require a hat—otherwise a "tile," according to the orthoepy of a large but generally juvenile section of the British community. Looking over the newspaper paid for by his master—we think it was the *Gazette*, because such master happened to be "intelligent" and "respectable," and our readers, especially Justices of the Peace, know the intimate connection that exists between the qualities we have quoted and subscribing to this "influential, esteemed, and valuable journal," as natives who send letters to the editor invariably assure us it is—looking over the paper, we say, his eye fell upon an advertisement, "The Tile Manufactory, Mangalore!" He read on, "Flat, grooved, and ridge tiles, manufactured by So-and-so, are superior in every way to the usual country-made tiles." An idea occurred to him, and he continued, "For economy and durability, they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them." The man of colour learned in English read no more. His idea was developed. He wanted a hat, and here was a splendid opportunity, and he would write at once to the tile manufactory for a "tile" as a specimen. In due time he received a parcel and a letter. He opened the letter, which was a sort of circular, and read from it that "300 of these tiles (specimen herewith) will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas nearly 6,000 of the country tiles would be required for the same surface." Very extraordinary, he thought, that they should talk of 300 hats covering 200 square feet, and he read further, "If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking, and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the country tiles do." Still more extraordinary, thought he, that they say if the hat is laid on properly it will prevent all leaking. However, in the same school where he had picked up the word "tile" he had heard about people being "cracked" in the head, and so he thought it was for these poor people that this tile which was to be carefully laid on was devised. He thought he would have a look at his topee, which even in a parcel seemed passing strange. He pulled something out; he stared; he was bemused for more than twenty minutes of his master's valuable time; and when he came to himself he found that she hard pieces of baked clay in his hand was not the "tile of the head," but the "tile of the roof." Imagination is politely requested to supply the rest.

A NEW SECT OF HINDOOS.

LIEUT.-COL. J. BLACK, Political Agent at Maheekanta, reports that at the village of Loosuria Tabe Kooskee, about four miles from Samlajee, a Bheel, by name Kheradee Soormul Ralia, has set himself up as a "Gooroo," or Priest, since May 1869. He believes in the Almighty God. The religion he has established forbids the killing of animals and committing offences. His followers are called Bhuguts, and they, like the higher caste Brahmins, never take their meals without bathing. They put a red mark upon their foreheads and tie a yellow cloth round their turban. Nearly 400 Bheels in the Edur State have become followers of this Goorоo. They have incurred the displeasure of the Bheels of Meywar and Maheekanta, who treat them as outcastes; and when the Political Agent visited the Goorоo at Loosuria, where he is living with his family, all on going from have joined the sect, he was requested by him to protect him and his followers against the annoyances offered by the other Bheels, and the Political Agent accordingly recommended the neighbouring Chiefs to protect them. The sooner this religion spreads the better, as the followers are bound down by oath neither to drink spirits nor commit any unlawful act.

THE SOMLAJEE FAIR.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. BLACK, Political Agent, Maheekanta, writing on the 27th December 1871, has submitted a report to Government upon the Somlajee fair. It commenced on the 24th November, and ended on the 9th December 1871. It lasted for sixteen days. To obtain the traffic information, 750 lithographed forms were distributed to the traders, all of which, with the exception of two, were returned duly filled in. The value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 11,37,457-9-4 against Rs. 11,96,708-15-7 last year; the amount sold was Rs. 7,30,886-10-11 against Rs. 7,98,910-6-6, and on this occasion the value of goods taken away unsold was Rs. 4,06,564-14-5 against Rs. 3,97,798-9-1 last year, or Rs. 8,766-5-4 more. The fair was not so fully attended as usual. The traders seemed satisfied with the business done. The value of English piece goods sold was Rs. 1,13,272-6-7 against Rs. 1,13,683-1-0, or Rs. 410-10-5 less. The quantity of goods left unsold this year was of the value of Rs. 1,63,168-12-9 against Rs. 1,28,720-4-4 last year, or Rs. 34,448-8-9 more. The Indian piece goods sold were valued at Rs. 57,365-10 against Rs. 56,611-13-3 last year; the goods left unsold were of the value of Rs. 27,809-6-4 against Rs. 16,221-14-4. The quantity brought for sale was Rs. 85,375 against Rs. 72,833-11-4. Cloths from Durtabghur, Burranpoor, and Pallee, were sold of the value of Rs. 92,861 against Rs. 90,395-5-10 last year. The quantity of opium brought for sale was 1,957 maunds 30½ seers, of the value of Rs. 4,53,018-5-3, of which 1,280 maunds 3½ seers were sold for Rs. 2,91,955-2-1, or Rs. 62,775-12-4 more than in the preceding year, when the quantity brought for sale was 2,144 maunds 17½ seers, of the value of Rs. 5,01,318-2-9, of which 958 maunds 35½ seers, of the value of Rs. 2,25,179-5-9, were sold, and 1,185 maunds 22½ seers, of the value of Rs. 2,72,138-13-0, remained unsold. The quantity remaining unsold this year was 677 maunds 27½ seers, of the value of Rs. 1,61,063-3-2. The prices of opium were lower than at the fair last year, but, in proportion to the quantity brought for sale, the quantity sold was large. The number of bullocks brought for sale was less than last year by 811, the number having been 3,922. The value of the bullocks sold amounted to, it is estimated, Rs. 50,780-4-0, at the rate of Rs. 20 each. The number of bullocks remaining unsold was 1,383.

Only 10 maunds of cotton, of the value of Rs. 120, were brought for sale from Meywar.

The fair, and roads leading to it, were protected and patrolled by 310 horsemen of His Highness the Gaekwar's contingent and by 148 sepoys of the Edur police.

During the time of the fair no robbery took place.

A post office was opened during the fair. The number of letters received and despatched, paid and bearing, for the traders, &c., was 1,132, and the receipt amounted to Rs. 60-13-4. Owing to the sickness of the Hospital Assistant at Edur, one of the native medical attendants from the Durbar was sent to the fair with a requisite stock of medicines. From a return submitted by him, it appears that the number of patients he treated during the fair was 226. No epidemic broke out.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BYRAMJEE BEJONJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, on behalf of Byramjee Bejonjee, applied for leave to amend the schedule.

Marriott, for the latter two insolvents, said the three insolvents had filed a joint schedule, and suggested that, if Mr. Limjee's client wanted to amend, he should do so in a separate schedule; and that his clients should be at liberty to amend, if necessary.

The Commissioner granted the application. A month's time was given to amend.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Re Amboo, woman.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule calling upon two of the opposing creditors, Marwarees, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court. Insolvent was but a poor woman. In August last she obtained an interim order, which had since been continued to her. Yet the Marwarees misrepresented to a bailiff of the Small Causes Court that she had not obtained the order. The result was that the bailiff went with them to insolvent's house on the 12th inst., and although she showed the interim order, the bailiff refused to believe it was genuine. She was arrested, taken to the Small Causes Court with some indignity, and kept in custody for some considerable time. A relative then deposited a gold ornament in security for the debt due by her to the Marwarees, and she was released. She made an application afterwards to Mr. Spencer, who enquired into the matter and returned her the ornament. Under these circumstances, Mr. Marriott applied for a rule *nisi*.

The Commissioner granted the application.

RE TALEB FUCKEER MAHOMED.

Mr. Leith, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not amend his schedule by inserting certain items to the credit of the opposing creditor. The insolvent appeared in person, and was told to bring his *mehta* next Court day and show cause, if any he had, why the suggested amendments should not be made. It appeared, however, that Mr. Leith did not move upon affidavit; and the Commissioner decided the better course was to let the application stand over until next Court day. The application was postponed accordingly.

RE JEWABHOY ABDOOL ALI.

The insolvent's liabilities amount to Rs. 1,99,766, and his bad assets to Rs. 2,18,886.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of insolvent, applied that the case be postponed until next Court day. Insolvent had gone to Baroda on business, from which he sent a telegram this day to his solicitor, Mr. Cumrooddin Tyabjee, telling him, "I have missed the train; don't know what to do." Under these circumstances, Mr. Budroodin applied for a postponement and said there was no opposition. The application was granted.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Re Vishwanath Hurrichunderjee.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Marriott for the Official Assignee; and Mr. Starling for Sumitrabhaee, insolvent's daughter-in-law.

The case came before the Court in this way. Insolvent obtained the benefit of the Act about two years ago. In November last he obtained a cheque for Rs. 16,436 from the Commissioner of the High Court as his share of ancestral property; but instead of making it over to Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee of his estate, he cashed the cheque at the New Bank of Bombay and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. At the instance of the Official Assignee, he was taken up for contempt of the vesting order of the Court and was kept in jail about three weeks. On his application since then, the Commissioner commenced an inquiry into the alleged contempt, and explanations were given on behalf of insolvent. These explanations were to the effect that insolvent, after cashing the cheque, paid Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 to compromise with some of his creditors, and kept ten notes of Rs. 1,000 each with his daughter-in-law for safe custody; and that she afterwards refused to give up the money. The Official Assignee subsequently obtained a rule *hisi* against Sumitrabaee, insolvent's daughter-in-law, calling upon her to show cause why she should not give up the Rs. 10,000 to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors. Mr. Starling appeared yesterday to show cause against the rule, and cross-examined at great length the witnesses who were called at a previous sitting on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Marriott called evidence to show that, on the 24th November last, a cheque for Rs. 16,436, drawn in favour of Vishwanath Hurrichunderjee or bearer, and signed by Mr. Charles Fox, Commissioner High Court, was cashed at the New Bank of Bombay. It was paid in fourteen notes for Rs. 1,000 each and other notes and cash. The evidence further showed that one of these thousand-rupee notes was cashed at the Bank on the 9th January last by Dadajee Atmaram, brother of Sumitrabaee; and that another note was also cashed the same day on his account, but by whom there was no positive evidence to shew.

Mr. Starling called evidence, on behalf of his client, to rebut the case set up for the insolvent. It was intended to shew that the insolvent's statement, supported by a Parsee witness, that he gave Sumitrabaee ten notes for Rs. 1,000 each, was a got-up story. Sumitrabaee's father, Atmaram Morojee, said he received two notes for Rs. 1,000 each from insolvent in November last for money due to him, and that he had them cashed by his son some days afterwards. He denied, however, that either he or his daughter received anything more from insolvent. He swore it was altogether a fiction.

At Mr. Marriott's request, the evidence of Atmaram Morojee was taken down by the Clerk of the Court for ulterior purposes. The enquiry was not finished when the Court adjourned.

DISCHARGES.

IN the course of the day the following among other insolvents got their discharges:—

Remookhun Jewankhan, a driver, liabilities Rs. 2,000. Gangjee Nanjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 12,312. Jafferbhoy Sonawalla, a tradesman, liabilities Rs. 1,100. Ebrahim Hassum, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 3,029. Moosa Abba, a firewood dealer, liabilities Rs. 2,144. Eduljee Dosabhoy, a writer, liabilities Rs. 6,000. Narayen Balcrishna, a writer, liabilities Rs. 7,290. Syed Hoosein Syed Rehmon, a turner, liabilities Rs. 1,757. Bhikajee Mulloo, a milkman, liabilities Rs. 11,381. Sharifali Jewabhoy, a broker, liabilities Rs. 1,324. Bejonjee Nanabhoy, a broker, liabilities Rs. 2,650. Dosabhoy Jewanjee, a manager, liabilities Rs. 8,747, and good assets Rs. 8,536. Surajram Pranjeevun, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 5,836. Dossabhoy Cowasjee, liabilities Rs. 1,210. Jamsetjee Hormusjee, a contractor, liabities Rs. 22,784. Abdul Mahomed, a dyer, liabilities Rs. 1,133. Mahomed bin Currimund, a butcher, liabilities Rs. 3,295. Sewram Kessew Bhundary, a writer, liabilities Rs. 4,604. Valleejee Rajbhoy, a cotton-cleaner, liabilities Rs. 2,508. Shaik Chotoobhoy Lal Mahomed, a dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,399. Shamjee Rowjee, a grocer, liabilities Rs. 5,500. Cooverjee Rustomjee, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 3,000. Meea Jamal Tajoo, liabilities Rs. 3,000.

THE JACOBABAD REVENUE FRAUDS.

ABSTRACT OF RECENT PROCEEDINGS.

(CONTINUED FROM TUESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

WE here note from the evidence that the gross revenue of certain villages, and the amount of cash alienations of Hissadars, have both been understated in the accounts for years past, yet neither were known in the Frontier District.

The following are extracts from the evidence of Major Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpoor:—

I have been Collector of Shikarpoor since 1863. The revenue accounts of the Frontier Districts are not audited in the Shikarpoor account branch, or by any one under my authority.

By the Prosecutor—For what purpose, therefore, are the Frontier District accounts sent to the Shikarpoor treasury annually at the close of the revenue year? A.—I have not been able to discover for what purpose they were sent, since it is quite impossible under the system which has always obtained that they could be audited by the Collector of Shikarpoor, or by any one under his authority. I know that up to the time of my leaving for Kurrachee, in December 1869, they had been sent annually for examination, just as the accounts used to be sent up to that time from all the talookas in my collectorate.

By the Prosecutor—What constitutes the difference between examination and audit? A.—Examination has always been directed for the correction of irregularities in practice, of palpable errors, if any, in the accounts as submitted by the Mooktyarkars, and to the collection of data required for the preparation of the Annual Revenue Report. The audit can only be carried out in the office of account, and that is done in respect to the Shikarpoor collectorate talookas by the Dufterdar when on tour with the Collector. It is obvious, therefore, that the audit of the Jacobabad accounts by the Collector of Shikarpoor, or his subordinates, is impossible. I may add that, finding that it had been the habit before I assumed charge of the collectorate, to issue complimentary letters under the signature of the Collector to the Moonshee who brought in talooka accounts, praising him for the correctness of the accounts as rendered by them, and the care with which they had been kept, thus anticipating, as it were, their final audit by the Dufterdar, I directed the practice to be discontinued; and on my return from England in the beginning of 1869 it appeared to me advisable, with a view to discourage any carelessness in the final audit, to discontinue altogether the attendance of Head Moonshees with their accounts, and shortly before my departure to Kurrachee, in December 1869, I drew up a circular directing that they should no longer attend, and that the accounts should not be forwarded, but that the information required for the Revenue Report should be submitted at the close of the revenue year embodied in statements, forms of which were appended to the circular. This circular, I find, was signed and issued by Mr. Foxton, who assumed charge of the collectorate when I left, on or about 21st December 1869, and it has since been acted on, as well in respect of the Frontier District accounts, as of those of the Shikarpoor collectorate.

By the Prosecutor—Are you certain that this has been acted on with respect to the Frontier District accounts? A.—I cannot be certain of anything that has taken place during my absence from the collectorate, but I have received information from the best authority that the case is as I have stated. The authority I refer to is the Dufterdar of the Shikarpoor collectorate, by name Rao Bahadoor Lulloobhaee Narotumdas.

By the Prosecutor—Can you produce the Government order for the examination of the Frontier District revenue accounts by the Shikarpoor treasury? A.—No. I have so far been unable to discover any trace of it, or to ascertain how the present system originated. I believe it originated when the district was handed over to General Jacob in 1852, or thereabouts.

By the Prosecutor—Is any record kept of the examination of these accounts? A.—Not necessarily; but there would of course be correspondence regarding any inaccuracies being discovered, or further information being wanted; but I should wish it to be understood that such an examination could not be in any way intended to supersede the careful audit which the Dufterdar would thereafter have to make.

By the Prosecutor—During your time, was the Dufterdar ever ordered to the Frontier Districts to make this audit? A.—No.

By the Prosecutor—Whose business do you consider it was, and still is, to ensure the audit of these accounts which were, and are, examined in the Shikarpoor treasury? A.—In my opinion it is the business of the Political Superintendent as Collector of the district. I wish here to state that if the Frontier District accounts are still examined in the Shikarpoor treasury, as might be inferred from the last question, this would in no way lighten the responsibility of the officer with whom would rest the duty of auditing the accounts. With the permission of the Court, I beg to put in a vernacular correspondence respecting the mode of assessing hussuls, or alienated lands, and with respect to the examination of Jumabundee papers of the Frontier Districts, which took place during my absence on furlough, between the Hoozoor Deputy, the Acting Collector of Shikarpoor, and Sir Henry Green, then Political Superintendent on the Frontier. The object with which I ask leave to put in these papers is to show that, in the opinion of that experienced officer, the revenue system of the Frontier Districts is quite distinct from that of the Shikarpoor collectorate, and that the Shikarpoor officials had no authority in any way to interfere in the frontier revenue management. The correspondence is as follows:—Letter No. 5,009, 20th September 1867, from Hoozoor Deputy Collector to Acting Collector, and endorsement No. 4,166, dated 23rd idem, to Political Superintendent, &c. &c., as per detailed list.

By the Prosecutor—Can you produce any letters subsidiary to this correspondence which would tend to explain it? A.—Yes. I produce copies and original endorsements of the correspondence which took place after the date of the Political Superintendent's final reply.

By the Prosecutor—By whom is the examination of talooka accounts conducted? A.—By the dufterdar, naib dufterdar, and moonshees on the Duftredar's establishment.

By the Prosecutor—How is the revenue of the Frontier Districts brought to imperial account in your treasury? A.—Through the daily sheets that are transcripts from the day book. We have a day book in which are recorded the transactions of every subordinate treasury.

By the Prosecutor—What is the object and use of the jumma wussul? Is it not a general abstract of the several kattas of the year? A.—It should show the revenue of the district, collections, and the outstanding balances.

Q.—Do you think that it fills the relative place that a general abstract does in English accounts? A.—I think that my opinion regarding this is sufficiently stated above.

Q.—What is your opinion of a katta? A.—The general meaning of the term katta is a ledger. It also means a heading in a ledger. It also means accounts generally.

Q.—Of what nature are the village kattas contained in the imperial katta of the Thool talooka for 1866-67 now produced in Court? A.—This is a ledger containing 86 separate accounts.

Q.—Ought not a village katta to contain a complete and full statement of the accounts of that village for the year? A.—Yes; it ought.

Q.—Can you produce the order of Government for the establishment of the estimate of the shares of Hissadars? A.—I put in certified copies of a circular No. 2,122 of 1857, dated 31st December, forwarding extract para. 13 of a Government resolution No. 2,062, dated 30th April of that year, approving of an order, issued by Mr. Frere, directing that a fixed value should be put upon alienated revenues in Sind, instead of allowing it to rise and fall according to the annual produce.

Q.—But does not this circular refer to alienated land, and not to shares in the collected revenue of certain villages? A.—The revenues of alienated lands only are there mentioned, but it is distinctly stated in the 4th of para. 2 that any increase or decrease in the amount of alienated land, shown as columns 10 and 27 of Form A. will (that is to say, in the carrying out of this order) arise, not from a rise and fall in the value of the produce, but from a resumption of old or grants of new jaghirs.

Q.—Don't you think it impossible that Government could have intended that the annual cash shares of certain villages paid to Hissadars should be in any way understated in the revenue report or any final account? A.—I do not think it a matter of any real importance, for this reason, that Government having alienated a certain share of the revenue of certain villages has no further interest in the shares so alienated, and the condition of the village can at any time be judged of by a reference to the amount credited to Government as its share of the revenues of that village. It appears to me to be clear from the resolution and circular, which I have put in, that such must have been the intention of Government.

26TH DECEMBER 1871.

Q.—What is the practice in the Shikarpoor collectorate in regard to the exhibition of the Hissadaree shares? A.—The nominal share fixed under the orders of Government, which I put into Court on the 22nd instant, is shown as the Hissadars' share, and, it being a fictitious item, it is there entered both on the credit and debit side. There being no real credit or debit, it should be distinguished by the word as "surra surree," which means average estimate.

Q.—Is that only exhibited, or are the actual cash payments made to Hissadars shown? A.—The actual payments made to Hissadars, although in reality payments of cash, are not treated as cash payments in the accounts; they are, in fact, excluded from the jumma, or gross revenue of the district, and have to be otherwise accounted for.

Q.—In the certified copy of the Commissioner in Sind's circular, No. 2,122 of 31st December 1857, which you have put into Court, it is incidentally mentioned at the end of para. 2 that any increase or decrease in the value of alienated land would arise from resumption of old or grant of new jaghir. If either event had happened, would not the average value of the alienated land thereby affected have had to be recast? A.—Certainly, that was clearly the intention of Government and the Commissioner. I should, however, remind the Court that, as before explained, the average, whatever it may be, is a fictitious jumma khurch, or credit and debit entry, and that the revenues of Government can in no way be affected thereby. A reference to the circular will show that the object of having an estimate was to convey information to Government in the revenue report.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

THE following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was published on Saturday, February 17:—

Home Department Notification, No. 817, Public, Fort William, the 17th February 1872.

The Acting Governor-General notifies, for public information, that the remains of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will lie in state in the Throne-room of Government House from half-past six to half-past ten A.M., and from three to 6 P.M. on Monday, the 19th, and Tuesday, the 20th February.

On each day, and during the period mentioned, all who desire to pay this last token of their personal respect to the late Viceroy and Governor-General will be admitted to view the lying-in-state.

The admission will be by tickets, which will be given at the north-east gate on application. Visitors will alight at the north-east gate, and will proceed on foot to the grand staircase. After viewing the lying-in-state, they will proceed on foot through Government House to the south-west gate, where carriages will be arranged by the police.

Military officers will appear in full dress, with the mourning ordered to be worn on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late Viceroy.

By order, E. C. BAYLEY, Secretary to the Government of India.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION ON SATURDAY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Daphne, with the remains of the late Lord Mayo, arrived opposite the P. and O. Company's Ghaut on Saturday afternoon, and the body was landed there at 4 o'clock, and received by the Calcutta Volunteers, under command of Colonel Walton, and by His Excellency the Acting Governor-General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal civil and military dignitaries. With the body were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the chief mourners and Personal Staff of the late Viceroy, Major-General Norman, C.B., the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and Military Departments, and the officers, sailors, and marines of Her Majesty's ships Glasgow and Daphne. Escorted by the Volunteers marching with reversed arms, and accompanied by these officers, the body, covered with the Union Jack, and borne on a gun-carriage of the Royal Artillery, drawn by 12 horses, proceeded to Prinsep's Ghaut. It had been intended to land the body at this point, but this part of the programme was altered on account of practical difficulties in connection with the landing which did not exist at the P. and O. Company's Ghaut.

Meanwhile, at Prinsep's Ghaut a large company of gentlemen, dressed in deep mourning, had assembled to join in the procession. They were marshalled at the side of the road, eight abreast; and when the body reached Prinsep's Ghaut, the procession was formed in the order noted in the *Gazette* which we published as a special supplement to our paper of Saturday. A detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry headed the procession, and was followed by the escort, consisting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, with arms reversed, and all wearing crape on their left arms. These were followed by the bands of Her Majesty's 14th and 107th Regiments playing a funeral march. The Viceroy's Band and the Bodyguard (dismounted) followed, and were succeeded by the Clergy of the Cathedral and Fort Churches, the Chaplain to the late Viceroy, and Dr. Fayrer. The gun-carriage with the body followed, and was supported on either side by two officers of the Bodyguard, five Aides-deCamp, Dr. Barnett, Surgeon to the late Viceroy, Captain Jones, R.N., Lieutenant Hawkins, R.N., and immediately after the gun-carriage Major O. T. Burne, Lord Mayo's Private Secretary. The three chief mourners followed—the Hon'ble R. Bourke, the Hon'ble Terence Bourke, and Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke. After these came the late Viceroy's personal staff and servants, and one of His Excellency's horses led by two syces. These were followed by the officers, sailors, and marines of the Glasgow and Daphne. His Excellency the Acting Governor-General came next, and after him came His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Most Reverend the Archbishop and Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal, Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, Consuls-General and Consuls and Agents of Foreign Powers, representatives of the Military Department and other high officials, civil and military, and representatives of the medical, legal, commercial, and ecclesiastical bodies. A large number of civil, military, and naval officers, and members of the general community of Calcutta, including captains, officers, and sailors from the ships in port, followed. The procession was closed by a detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

As the procession began to move from Prinsep's Ghaut, a battery of Artillery, stationed on the Maidan south of the Fort, commenced firing twenty-one minute-guns, which were replied to from the Daphne and one of the Siamese men-of-war in the river. As the coffin passed the principal entrance to the Eden Gardens, another salute of twenty-one minute-guns was fired from the Fort. All the ships in the river had their flags half-mast high and their yards cocked, and a dense crowd of natives lined either side of the road along which the procession passed. The line of the procession was guarded by H.M.'s 8th Regiment 14th Foot, H.M.'s 107th Regiment, 8th Regiment N. I., 10th Regiment N. I., and 13th Regiment N. I., under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency Division.

On arriving at the north-west gate of Government House, the escort divided and formed a lane, through which the body was carried to the foot of the grand staircase, where it was deposited. On the entrance of the body, the Government House flag was hoisted half-mast high, and a battery of Artillery stationed in the compound commenced firing a salute of twenty one guns, the remainder of the procession meanwhile marching past the coffin through the north-eastern g

THE EUROPEAN "HUMAN MONSTERS" AT POONA.

(*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 21.)

We extract the following from the *Dnyan Prakash* of Monday last. There is a great deal more in the same strain, some of it unfit for publication in our paper. We wonder if the native officer, paid by Government to report on the Native Press, will bring this article to the notice of Government. The magistrates complained of have nothing to do with the initiation of any case brought by soldiers against natives. They must take up any case that is brought before them, hear all that is brought forward on either side, and decide on the evidence alone. We believe the Secretary of the Sarjavanik Sabha is appointed by the native community for the special purpose of bringing their grievances before Government. Mr. Gunnesh Wasoodeo, the secretary of that body, was the prosecutor of the natives in the Dhairee case. It was he who first appeared before the magistrate and brought the charge against the natives. Here now is the extract :—"The dwelling of European soldiers near native towns and villages now promises, it seems, to be a permanent and fruitful source of evil. We hear from almost all quarters where European cantonments exist, of the most beastly excesses committed by some of these fair-skinned sons of Mars upon the natives. Poona is a place only most favoured by these gentry. But other places are not free from their dangerous pranks. It was only the other day that we heard one or two stories of European cruelty and impertinence from a far-off corner of our Presidency—the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates. Poona has been again recently favoured with another fresh instance; and you cannot be sure that still another will not take place very soon. Any one of us may go out and get himself shot one day. Natives are now so much afraid of these human monsters that the mere sight of a European soldier is enough to make them fly at a distance; for, there is no knowing what the white animal may take into his head to do, and when once a wish crosses his mind there is no restraining him. Even the law is partial to him. He must be tried by a High Court, and must be given over to the kind care of a jury of his peers and countrymen. If the natives take any precautionary measure or measures to secure and punish their oppressors, magistrates are not found wanting to sentence these poor men to punishment. This is surely a terrible state of things. The powerful trampling over the weak most mercilessly and with thorough impunity; while the weak are not only not protected from their ravages but are sometimes punished only for taking measures to defend themselves."

INDIAN ITEMS.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Umballa on Friday.

A contemporary advertises that the Great Northern Indian Derby Sweep will come off as usual at Jullundur.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces purposes marching from Cawnpore on Friday, 23rd February, and proceeding down the Grand Trunk Road by the regular stages. His Honour will halt on the 28th at Futtehpore, and reach Allahabad on Wednesday, the 6th March.

A Devilish Murderer.—One of the most wholesale murders which we have heard of for a long time is that which has recently been committed in the Salem district. The man must have been an incarnate fiend, for he is reported to have promiscuously slaughtered every one that he met who was not sharp enough to get out of his way, and among his victims, who were altogether four in number, were two young children. In each instance he seems to have taken a devilish pleasure in severing the head from the body. Having perpetrated these barbarous and unprovoked murders, he forthwith delivered himself up to the police, with the weapon with which he had committed them reeking with the blood of his victims in his hands.—*Madras Times.*

Improvement of the Cauvery and Burghoor Rivers for floating Timber.—In January, 1871, the Government ordered that the blasting operations in the Cauvery, roughly estimated to cost Rs. 26,000, should be at once taken in hand. The Government, however, directed that a detailed sketch of the operations should be submitted before any expenditure, in addition to the Rs. 5,000 already authorised, was incurred, remarking that the estimate should be for the whole project for opening the rivers up to the forest, and not for a portion of the scheme only. The estimate for a complete project, prepared by Mr. Nordmann, amounted to Rs. 3,88,000, and it contemplated, among other works, a light tramway. The papers were returned for revision as the Government has no intention at present of adopting the suggestion of a tramway, and as all that was required was an estimate for improving the means of floating timber down the Burghoor and Cauvery rivers in sufficient detail to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India.—*Madras Times.*

LORD NAPIER AND THE VICEROYALTY

We extract with pleasure the following article from the *Madras Times*. We are glad to see that at least one Madras journal can speak of Lord Napier's acts without trying to put upon them the worst construction :—

It is perhaps partly Lord Napier's fault as well as his misfortune that all his acts obtain a sinister interpretation; but we do think that this disposition to give the worst colour to all he does has lately passed all reasonable limits, and is discreditable to our love of fair play. By the death of Lord Mayo his Lordship was entitled at once to assume the office of Viceroy, with all its emoluments and powers. He has chosen to delay the assumption of the office for a few days, and the possibility of his having been impelled to that act of self-sacrifice by a wise and worthy motive is entirely ignored, and he is twitted with indecision and lack of energy. Now, the courses that were open to Lord Napier when he heard of Lord Mayo's death were these. He might have started in hot haste for Calcutta, so that at the same time as the dead Viceroy's body; and it seems to have occurred to his Lordship that it would not be pleasant for Lady Mayo to have her husband's successor arriving to be sworn in while the dead body still lay there, and she herself was a tenant of Government House. That this thought was dictated by a proper instinct must be obvious to every one with any delicacy of feeling. Lady Mayo shows that she appreciates this consideration, by asking Lord Napier to delay his movements long enough to enable her to complete her own arrangements, and remove all signs of mourning from Government House. In short, in a comfort for the widow to be mistress in her dead husband's palace so long as she remains there. Had there been any urgent necessity for Lord Napier's immediate presence in Calcutta these considerations must have been passed over; but there being no such necessity, we think he has acted a chivalrous part in staying away. Then, if Lord Napier had elected to take up the office of the Viceroyalty here, where it is impossible, in the absence of the necessary officers, to perform its duties, would he not have justly thrown himself open to the imputation of grasping greedily at the increased emoluments of his new position? Certainly, he would have been twitted with keeping a sharp look-out on the siller; and now that he has voluntarily deprived himself of that increased pay for about a fortnight, his conduct is equally obnoxious to critics who are nothing if not censorious. We think his lordship has acted with delicacy towards Lady Mayo, and fairness to the State, in the course he has taken.

COURTS MARTIAL.

INSUBORDINATION.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, 29th December, Private Robert Wightman, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1*st*.—Having at Fort Gwalior, on the 7th December 1871, been drunk.

2*nd*.—Insubordination, in having, at Fort Gwalior, on the 7th December 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Sergeant William Sweeny, of the 106th Regiment of Foot, to leave the sergeant's mess room of the detachment of that regiment.

3*rd*.—Insubordination, in having, at Fort Gwalior, on the 7th December 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Colour Sergeant William Baldock, of the 106th Regiment of Foot, to leave the sergeant's mess room of the detachment of that regiment.

4*th*.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Gwalior, on the 7th December 1871, used violence against Colour Sergeant William Baldock, of the 106th Regiment of Foot, by striking him with his clenched fist, the said Colour Sergeant Baldock being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

5*th*.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Gwalior, on the 7th December 1871, used violence against Sergeant Patrick Creedon, of the 106th Regiment of Foot, by striking him with a stick; the said Sergeant Creedon being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years; and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur, 12th January, Private Michael Ahern, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1*st Charge*.—Having at Peshawur, on the 14th November 1871, whilst a prisoner in confinement in the quarter guard of a detachment of the 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, escaped from such confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

2*nd Charge*.—Insubordination, in having, at Peshawur, on the 14th November 1871, used threatening language towards Sergeant James Hargraves, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say,—"As for you, Sergeant, if I had these hand-cuffs off, I would dash your brains out."

3*rd Charge*.—Having, at Peshawur, on the 14th November 1871, wilfully destroyed one pair of leg irons, of the value of one rupee twelve annas, or thereabouts, the property of Government.

4*th Charge*.—Insubordination, in having at Peshawur, on the 2nd December 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of Corporal Samuel Smith, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, his superior officer, by not coming to attention when ordered so to do by the said corporal.

5*th Charge*.—Insubordination, in having, at Peshawur, on the 2nd December 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant Turnbull, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, his superior officer, in not standing to his front when ordered so to do by the said lieutenant.

6*th Charge*.—Having at Peshawur, on the 7th December 1871, wilfully broken the door and bar of a cell, thereby causing damage to Government property, to the amount of three rupees fourteen annas, or thereabouts.

7*th Charge*.—Having, at Peshawur, on the 11th December 1871, wilfully broken a stool, a table, and a lock, thereby causing damage to Government property, to the amount to three rupees three annas, or thereabouts.

8*th Charge*.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Peshawur, on the 13th December 1871, offered violence against Lance Corporal William Curley, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, by throwing at him pieces of brick and stones, and a boot, the said lance corporal being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, with the exception of the amount of damage assessed in the 7th charge, which they found to amount to rupees three (Rs. 3), and not to rupees three and three annas (Rs. 3 3-0) as stated in that charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years, and to be put under stoppages until he shall have made good the sum of rupees one and twelve annas (Rs. 1-12), the value of a pair of leg irons, and rupees three and fourteen annas (Rs. 3-14-0), the amount of damage done to the door and bar of the regimental cells, and rupees three (Rs. 3-0-0) the amount of damage done to one table and one stool, part of the furniture of the regimental cells; and in addition to forfeit all advantages as to pay and pension derivable from past service. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. Lord Napier has approved and confirmed the sentence.

ABOLITION OF THE ENGLISH UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

ALL APPOINTMENTS RESERVED FOR COVENANTED CIVILIANS AND NATIVES.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 17.)

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Secretary of State for India, —No. 74, dated the 23rd March 1869.

On receipt of Sir Stafford Northcote's Financial despatch No. 504, dated the 8th December 1868, on the subject of the proposed Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service, we desired the Furlough Committee to take that despatch into their consideration, and to prepare revised rules framed in precise accordance with the instructions therein contained, or to state in detail their reasons for their inability to do so.

2. We have now the honour to forward copy of the report of the Committee, with its enclosures. It will be seen that the Committee have endeavoured to carry out their instructions to the best of their power. They have prepared a set of rules which they propose shall be applicable to the holders of certain specified offices, who, they say, "are, and must for a very long time to come be, English gentlemen of education and social status which necessitates their recruitment from the same classes as furnish the members of that service, and who require as liberal leave as is granted to the members of the same service." For all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service, they think the rules as at present in force, with a modification as to the leave allowances, will suffice.

3. At the same time the Committee point out the objections to having two different sets of rules for different classes of the service. These objections go to show that though the rules may suit the majority, yet there will be persons who, under one set of rules, will get more leave than is necessary for them, and under the other less leave than they might fairly claim.

We have carefully considered the arguments adduced, and we are of opinion that the views of the Committee are correct. The existence of two sets of rules for the Uncovenanted Service will of itself lead to difficulties. Officers frequently rise from one class of appointment to another. The result would be that the leave rules applicable to them would be changed in the course of their service. As pointed out by the Committee, it will be necessary for the Government, in creating new offices, to declare under what Leave Rules these offices should be regulated. If such officers are excluded from the more favourable rules, discontent and discussion will arise. On these grounds, we would respectfully urge that the Leave Rules previously prepared by the Committee, as now modified by them, may be sanctioned, in preference to those annexed to their report. Your Grace may be assured that we shall take care not to lose sight of the policy of employing the natives of India in all such posts as they are, or shall be capable of filling, but we think, nevertheless, that it would be inconvenient to embody in the Leave Rules restrictions intended to discourage the appointment of Europeans.

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 84, dated the 10th March 1870.

I have considered in Council your Financial letters dated the 23rd March and 7th June last, Nos. 74 and 153, and the papers forwarded therewith, relative to the proposed alterations in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

2. I am not insensible to the objections that may be offered to the introduction of two sets of rules for Uncovenanted Servants whose services were obtained in India; but, after full consideration of the subject, I am not aware of any better mode of meeting at present the difficulties of the case.

3. As the offices filled by the general body of European Uncovenanted Servants, who are not appointed from this country, are open to, and will be filled in a greater proportion every year by, natives of India, the rules regulating furloughs should be framed to meet the circumstances of native officers. I see no reason to doubt that the existing Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, with the alterations you have suggested, are fully sufficient for that purpose.

4. In the revised rules, as prepared by the Committee, a long list of highly paid appointments is placed in the margin, as to which it is stated that the great "majority,—in fact, nearly all,—of the holders of these appointments are, and must for a long time to come be, English gentlemen of an education and social status which necessitates their recruitment from the same classes as furnish the members of the Civil Service." But I am desirous that appointments such as these should hereafter, as far as practicable, be filled by Covenanted Civil Servants, and that your future indents for Civilians should be raised accordingly.

5. Exceptional cases will, however, still exist, such as educational officers, who must be selected in and appointed from this country on account of special qualifications, and it appears to be right that the Furlough Rules for them should be similar generally to those framed for the Covenanted Civil Service.

6. I therefore assent to the rules now framed by the Committee in India, with the following modifications :—

In the first set of rules,—those proposed for holders of offices now held by English gentlemen, I desire that the maximum allowance on furlough be reduced to £800 per annum, and that they be declared applicable from this date only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such others of those offices actually in the service as you may think fit to include in a nominal list for that purpose to be submitted for my approval.

In the second set of rules proposed "for all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service," I desire that the maximum allowance be reduced to £600 per annum. These rules will, for the present, apply to all Uncovenanted Servants not entitled to the benefit of the first set of rules, and hereafter to all uncovenanted servants who may not have been appointed from England.

7. The principle which Her Majesty's Government have steadily kept in view throughout the discussion on these Furlough Rules is, that the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the natives of the country, and that superior appointments, which require English training and experience, should be made, as heretofore, from England, and they look with great disfavour on the system which appears to be growing up in India of appointing Englishmen in India to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by Civilians who have gained their position by open competition. I trust that the views I have now expressed will put a stop to the above practice.

Despatch from the Government of India in the Financial department, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 227, dated the 4th October 1870.

We have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's despatch No. 84, dated 18th March 1870, upon the subject of the proposed alterations in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

2. Your Grace is pleased to assent to the rules which we have proposed for holders of offices now, for the most part, filled by English gentlemen, with the modification that the maximum allowance on furlough be reduced to £800 per annum, and that the rules be applied only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such others of those actually in the service as we may think fit to include in a nominal list to be submitted for your approval.

3. We infer from the concluding sentence of the 6th paragraph of the despatch that your Grace is willing that the same rules should apply, *hereafter*, to all Uncovenanted Servants who may be appointed from England, although it is difficult to reconcile with this concession the limitation of the *present* operation of the rules prescribed in the earlier clause of the paragraph to "officers of the Education Department" so appointed.

4. In respect to all other Uncovenanted Servants, your Grace assents to the second set of rules proposed by our Government, which are, in fact, the existing rules slightly modified.

5. We fully accept the principles upon which the orders of Her Majesty's Government are based, *viz.*, that, on the one hand, all offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not natives of India, should be, as far as practicable, filled from the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, or from the Staff Corps; and that, on the other hand, so far as may be possible, and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and those for which, as explained below, technical or professional qualifications are desirable, should be held by natives of India.

6. Further, we agree with your Grace in thinking that, as a rule, it is desirable, as far as practicable, to engage in Great Britain the services of such natives of that country or of the Continent of Europe, or of America, as it may be deemed proper to enlist in the junior branches of the Uncovenanted Service of India. And we cordially share the disfavour with which Her Majesty's Government look on the appointments in India of Englishmen to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services. We are not aware, indeed, that any such *system* is growing up in India as is supposed by Her Majesty's Government. We append to this despatch two statements (A. and B), showing the manner in which, at a recent date, offices in India were in this respect filled, from which, we think, your Grace will see that there has not hitherto been any important departure from law and rule in the manner in which appointments have been made. There are at this moment very few Uncovenanted officers holding offices usually filled from the Covenanted Service; and we believe that completely satisfactory reasons can be given in the case of almost all of these few exceptions.

7. At the same time, we are not prepared to deny that if vigilance be not exercised, there might arise some danger of unconstitutional irregularities. It is obvious that, under the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service of India by open competition, no Englishman who has not succeeded in that competition can (as a rule, and except under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 54, sec. 3) be appointed to any of the reserved offices without injustice to those successful competitors who are eligible thereto. And, apart from this, it is most desirable, in the interests of economy, that suitable employment should be found for the numerous Junior Covenanted Civilians and officers of the Staff Corps at present in our service, and that appointments for which they are fitted should generally be filled from their ranks.

8. We are quite prepared, with your Grace's approval, to take *as a general rule* for our own guidance, that whenever any office can, with due regard to the public interests, and to the claims of Uncovenanted officers already in the service, be filled by a Covenanted Civil Servant or by an officer of the Staff Corps, no other person, not a native of India, shall be appointed to it. We shall be glad, indeed, to see some such rule prescribed by Her Majesty's Government for general observance by every Government in India. It would not of course be understood to prohibit the appointment of persons possessing special professional qualifications to offices in which such qualifications are necessary, or of any person whatever to any office which he can legally fill, and which it is clearly for the interests of the public service that he *should* hold.

9. We have entered fully into these important matters lest any misapprehension of our policy regarding them should prevent Her Majesty's Government from assenting to the rules for regulating the leave of absence of our Uncovenanted Servants, which we have now so often recommended. For we venture to represent to your Grace that the instructions which we have now received impose upon us a duty which we cannot satisfactorily perform, and which might, if obeyed, lead, in the future, to grave injustice to deserving members of the Uncovenanted Service, and cause some inconvenience to our administration.

10. However carefully we may endeavour to act upon the principles we have above described, there must, for many years to come, and probably always, be many offices to which it will be expedient to appoint persons who are neither natives of India, nor members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services. It is no disparagement of the natives of India to say that, as a rule, they do not, at present, possess, and perhaps never will possess in as great a degree as natives of some other countries, the professional skill, strength, and endurance necessary for the due performance of the duties of many of the offices detailed in the margin of the preamble to the rules submitted for your approval with our despatch No. 74, dated 22nd March 1869. Nor do we think that the interests of India require that there should be any hesitation about the employment of persons not born in India, even in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the State, in offices for which they are decidedly more qualified than natives of the country. The appointment of such persons to such offices is not, in our opinion, at all inconsistent with the principle that natives of India have a preferential right to employment in the service of their own country so far as they are qualified for it.

11. For many of the offices specified in the list above referred to, natives of India are not, at present, qualified.

12. And in regard to the employment of members of the Covenanted Civil Service or of the Staff Corps in those offices, if the list be examined it will be found that sometimes for the offices contained in it special professional acquirements are necessary, which are not possessed by members of the Covenanted Civil and Military Services,—as, for instance, for the Marine Department, for the Telegraph Department, for the Public Works Department, for the Forest Department, for the various offices filled by barristers-at-law, for the Geological Department, and in a less degree, perhaps for the Educational Department. Sometimes again it will be found, as in the case of the Financial Department and the Police Department, that the scale of remuneration fixed is far too low to attract members of the Covenanted Civil Service, except in the higher posts, from which, if the Uncovenanted departmental officers were excluded, either the pay of the lower posts must be greatly raised, or the efficiency of the administration must be greatly impaired.

13. We venture to think that on re-examining the list, your Grace will find that to most of the offices specified therein neither gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, nor natives of India could, as a rule, be appointed; either because they are not at all likely to be possessed of the needful professional acquirements, or because the emoluments are insufficient to attract them.

14. It being then established that the many important offices cannot ordinarily be filled either by natives of India, or by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service or the Staff Corps, it is obviously most important that suitable rules for leave of absence to the officers who *must* fill them, should be passed. Not only have the officers themselves a strong claim to liberal treatment in this respect, but it is most important in the interests of the public service to facilitate by every legitimate concession, periodical visits to Europe or America by every native of those continents in our service, Uncovenanted as well as Covenanted. This is, perhaps, especially true in respect to the officers of what may be called the professional departments.

15. We cannot suppose that it was your Grace's intention, *prima facie*, to exclude from the benefit of the more liberal rules to which you have assented, the many meritorious Uncovenanted officers who are now in our service, with the exception of the comparatively small number of "officers of the Education Department who have been appointed from England." We are fully sensible of the merits of these officers. But some of the most deserving and highest officers in the Educational Department itself would not come within the narrow category mentioned in your Grace's despatch; and we could name many officers of distinction in other branches of the service who would not be, under your Grace's present orders, admitted to the benefit of the proposed rules as of right, but only by the comparatively invidious process of having their names included in a special list. Your Grace will probably be pleased, at any rate, to extend the benefits of the more favourable rules to every Uncovenanted officer, holding any of the offices in the list attached to our last despatch, *already* appointed from England; as, indeed, we understand you to intend to do to all officers who may *hereafter* be so appointed.

16. But we desire to deprecate being compelled to submit at all the nominal roll for which your Grace calls. Such a roll must, in all probability, simply contain the names of the incumbents of all the offices in the list attached to our proposed rules; at least, we can conceive of no ground upon which we could make any distinction between gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank or holding "the same office" in the service. You add that "the solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, *viz.*, to give the same leave indiscriminately to all" officers, but "longer leave out of India than in India, appears to" you "still to be the true and the only thoroughly satisfactory method of disposing of the question."

17. It is with regret that I find you have not been able to frame Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service in conformity with the instructions conveyed to your Government in the Financial despatch dated the 15th May 1868, No. 221.

18. It is no doubt difficult to devise rules to meet all the cases of European and Eurasian Uncovenanted Servants who have obtained their first appointments in India. Saving such reasonable concessions as I am willing to grant to actual incumbents, I desire that it may be regarded as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from, that all Europeans appointed in India to offices which could be fitly held by natives, should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough of course included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices.

19. Upon the whole, we must express our decided opinion that, however expedient it may be to engage in England such young men not natives of India as we require for our service, it is not desirable that we should be deprived of a free discretion to admit to our service, persons already in India but that, if Her Majesty's Government think fit to limit our discretion in any way, it should be effected by some direct regulation, and not by distinctions in regard to leave privileges.

20. We desire also to press again upon your Grace's consideration our strong sense of the injustice that will be done if the furlough allowances of our Uncovenanted officers be subjected to a lower maximum limit than that (£1,000 a year) fixed for the Civil and Military Services. The number of Uncovenanted Servants that will be affected by a maximum limit of even £600 a year is very small, and those who would be entitled to a maximum limit of more than £800 a year, will probably never much exceed fifty, of whom it is very unlikely that more than six or eight would ever be absent on furlough simultaneously. The financial gain, therefore, of treating the Uncovenanted Service less liberally in this respect than the rest of our officers, would not in any way compensate for the sense of wrong caused by making an invidious distinction between officers doing, perhaps, the same duty, and at any rate receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes. A main object of the changes made in 1868 in the Furlough Rules, was to get rid of such invidious and inequitable distinctions. It may reasonably be presumed that, as a rule, no Uncovenanted officer can attain to such emoluments as would entitle him, under the rules which we have proposed, to absentee allowances in excess of even £600 unless he be distinguished by special merits or special professional acquirements. It cannot be desirable to stigmatise such officers by treating them, upon the ground of the class distinction, less liberally than their fellows of the rank to which they have honourably attained.

21. In conclusion, we desire again to press upon your Grace's consideration our decided opinion that the best, and, indeed, the only satisfactory method of dealing with this somewhat difficult subject is that suggested in our despatch No. 220, dated 28th August 1868. Our Uncovenanted Service is composed of natives of India and natives of other countries. It it very undesirable to give any advantages to one class which are not given to the other. Yet, inevitably, rules that may be very liberal for natives of India are totally unsuited for natives of other countries, and *vice versâ*. The solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, *viz.*, to give the same leave indiscriminately to all our officers, but longer leave out of India than in India, appears to us, still, to be the true, and the only thoroughly satisfactory, method of disposing of the question.

Abstract of Appendix A referred to in the 6th paragraph of the above despatch, being a statement of the number of offices in India which were filled in 1869 by Uncovenanted Servants, but which might have been filled by Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers.

Sections.	Sub-divisions or Departments.	Number of Offices. Filled by Uncovenanted Servants who are not Natives of India.	Filled by Natives Uncovenanted Servants.	Total.
I.—Appointments usually filled from the Covenanted Civil or Military Services; also Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts	Sub-division A—Judgeships in the High Courts and the Presidency Small Cause Courts	21	4	25
	Sub-division B—Offices in the ordinary Civil Administration of the Non-Regulation Provinces and in the Settlement Department of Bengal and the N. W. P.	81	30	111
		102	34	136
II.—Appointments usually filled by Uncovenanted Officers, including those in Departments, such as the Police and Forests, in which Covenanted Officers are employed in a few instances or to improve the status of the Department; also miscellaneous appointments which are held indifferently by Uncovenanted and Military Officers.	Account Department	36	5	41
	Customs and Salt Department	37	3	40
	Opium do.	20	1	21
	Education do.	107	22	129
	Forest do.	48	...	46
	Police do.	196	7	203
	Postal do.	6	...	6
	Telegraph do.	3	...	3
	Miscellaneous	13	1	14
		464	38	502
III.—Appointments in the Public Works Department, the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Topographical and Revenue Surveys, and the Medical Department; also some miscellaneous appointments filled by scientific or practical men.	Public Works Department	447	34	481
	Great Trigonometrical Survey	6	...	6
	Topographical Survey	4	...	4
	Revenue Survey	68	...	68
	Medical Department	59	5	64
	Miscellaneous	6	...	6
		590	39	629
IV.—Appointments held exclusively by Uncovenanted Officers, of which from their small value or from other causes do not attract Officers from the Covenanted Service.	Geological Survey.	18	...	18
	Emigration Department	1	...	1
	Judicial Department	31	...	31
	Law Department (appointments usually filled by Barristers and Attorneys)	25	100	156
	Marine Department	43	...	43
	Mint	1	...	1
	Political Department	5	6	11
	Printing Department	3	...	3
	Revenue Department	3	...	3
	Secretariats	10	1	11
	Translators	4	2	6
	Miscellaneous	2	1	3
		146	110	256
	Grand Total	1,302	221	1,523

Appendix B referred to in the 6th paragraph of the above despatch, being a statement showing the number of Natives of India in the service of the Government in 1868 receiving Rs. 100 a month or more.

Monthly Salaries.	Numbers. Government of India (Supreme Council).	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Oudh.	British Burmah.	Total.
Rs. 100 to 200	173	617	416	448	356	257	125	120	100	2,642
,, 200 to 300	39	250	151	147	215	51	23	15	15	923
,, 300 to 400	17	60	22	45	22	5	12	23	2	208
,, 400 to 500	5	51	34	8	2	13	3	8	1	125
,, 500 to 600	2	15	10	11	14	...	2	...	...	61
,, 600 to 700	3	17	9	3	4	8	...	3	...	47
,, 700 to 800	...	11	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
,, 800 to 900	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, 900 to 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 1,000 to 1,100	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	11
,, 1,100 to 1,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 1,200 to 1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 1,300 to 1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 1,400 to 1,500	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 1,500 to 1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	243	1,025	646	675	614	335	165	177	118	4,038
One Native Judge of the Bengal High Court, at Rs. 4,166-10-8 per mensem.										1
										4,039

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 451, dated 6th December 1871.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 4th October 1870, No. 227, on the subject of the proposed alterations in the rules for the grant of leave of absence to the Uncovenanted Service.

2. I am glad to find that you concur in the principle that natives of India should be more generally appointed to offices, the duties of which they are competent to discharge, and that offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not natives of India, and for which special technical and professional qualifications are not required, should be, as far as practicable, held by Covenanted Civil Servants or Officers of the Staff Corps.

3. It is obviously desirable that an increasing proportion of Uncovenanted Officers should be natives of India, and also that the principle which has been hitherto so eminently successful in operation should be, as far as possible, maintained, of vesting the first appointment of such Europeans as may be destined for the higher branches of the service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in the authorities in England, leaving all promotions to be made by the authorities in India. It would be a violation of these principles to encourage the creation of a highly paid English service in India, the first appointments to which would be vested in the local Governments.

4. As regards the list requested in my Financial despatch of the 10th March 1870, No. 84, you deprecate being required to submit a nominal roll of officers now actually in the service, to whom the proposed more favourable provisions should apply, assigning, as your reason, that "such roll must in all probability simply contain the names of the incumbents of all the offices in list," forwarded with your financial letter dated the 23rd March 1869, No. 74, and that you "can conceive of no ground on which" you "could make any distinction between gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank or holding 'the same office'" in the service. You add that "the solution proposed by the Committee of 1868, *viz.*, to give the same leave indiscriminately to all" officers, but "longer leave out of India than in India, appears to" you "still to be the true and the only thoroughly satisfactory method of disposing of the question."

5. It is with regret that I find you have not been able to frame Leave Rules for the Uncovenanted Service in conformity with the instructions conveyed to your Government in the Financial despatch dated the 15th May 1868, No. 221.

6. It is no doubt difficult to devise rules to meet all the cases of European and Eurasian Uncovenanted Servants who have obtained their first appointments in India. Saving such reasonable concessions as I am willing to grant to actual incumbents, I desire that it may be regarded as a general principle, not hereafter to be departed from, that all Europeans appointed in India to offices which could be fitly held by natives, should receive no greater advantages of any kind, furlough of course included, than would be enjoyed by natives holding such posts or offices.

7. With regard to those Uncovenanted Servants who are appointed in England to offices for which they have been specially educated, the case is different, and I have already expressed my willingness to allow them the benefit of more favourable rules. This benefit is also due to those Europeans who, for special reasons, may have been, or, with my sanction, may be hereafter appointed in India to certain exceptional posts.

8. But, in order to confine these privileges within reasonable limits, I must again request that you will furnish me with a nominal list of the officers who appear to you to come within the description referred to in paragraph 6 of my Financial despatch dated the 10th March 1870, No. 84, and with a statement showing the first appointment of each officer to the service, by what authority, and at what date the appointment was made, and of the offices subsequently held by him. I shall then be able to determine what officers should be admitted to the benefits of the more favourable Furlough Rules.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*.—"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1 8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWA